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Planning Board Chairman
Freeholder

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Planning Director

Ocean County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

OCEAN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
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TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY 08754

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

OCEAN COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

JACK VOGEL AND ANTHONY DONAFRIO

APRIL 1985

OCEAN COUNTY

OCEAN COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

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John C. Bartlett, Jr.....Freeholder
H. George Buckwald.....Freeholder
Damian G. Murray.....Freeholder

OCEAN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Ocean County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Ocean County Census Trends report was Jack Vogel. Please contact Mr. Vogel should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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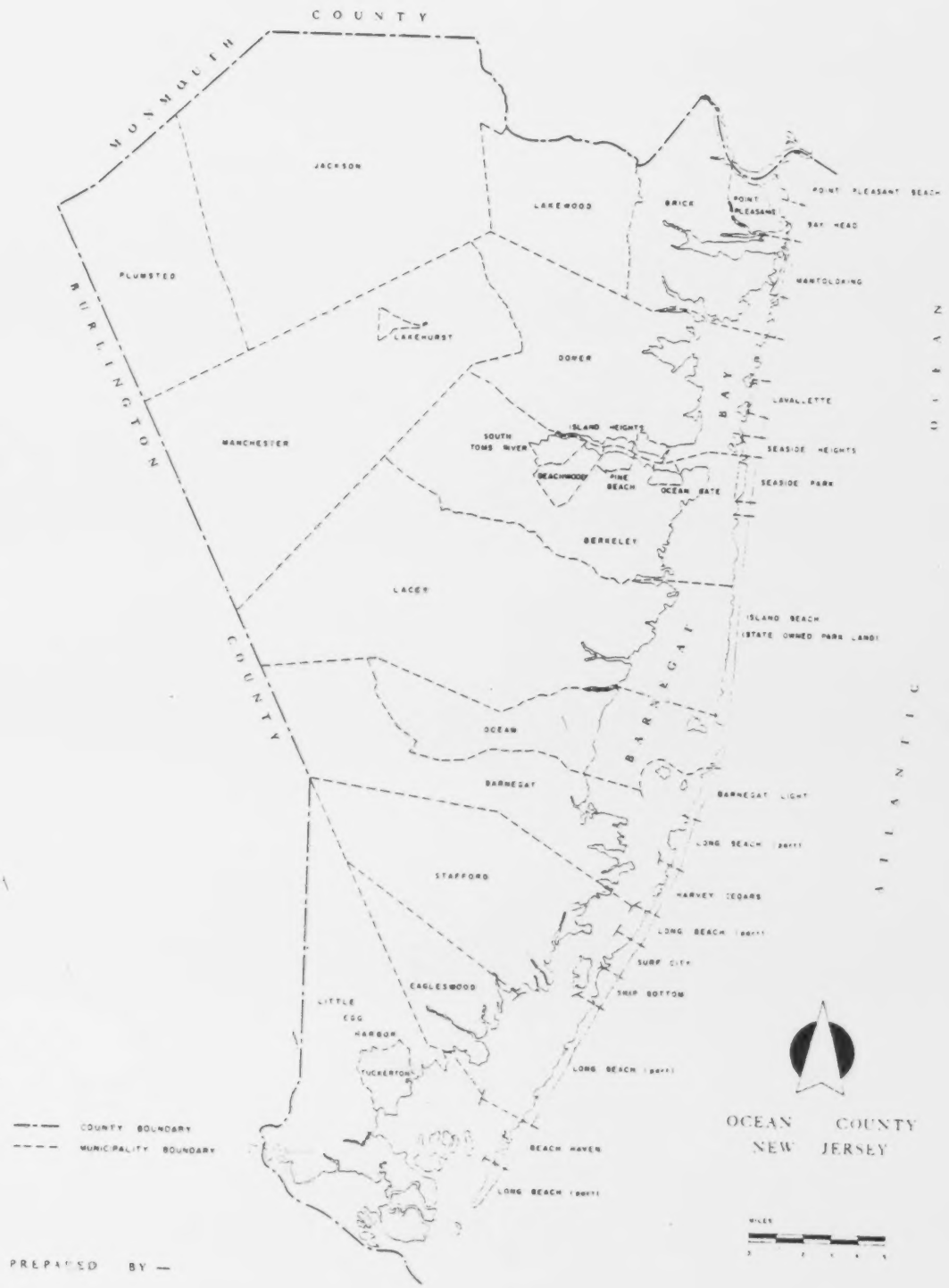

COUNTY
MONMOUTH
BURLINGTON
COUNTY
JACKSON
LAKEWOOD
BRICK
POINT PLEASANT
POINT PLEASANT BEACH
BAY HEAD
MANTOLOKING
PLUMSTED
LAKEHURST
DOVER
LAVALLETTE
MANCHESTER
SOUTH TOMS RIVER
ISLAND HEIGHTS
SEASIDE HEIGHTS
BEACHWOOD
PINE BEACH
OCEAN GATE
SEASIDE PARK
BERKELEY
LACEY
ISLAND BEACH
(STATE OWNED PARK LAND)
OCEAN
BARNEGAT
BARNEGAT LIGHT
LONG BEACH (part)
STAFFORD
HARVEY CEDARS
LONG BEACH (part)
SURF CITY
EAGLESWOOD
SHIP BOTTOM
LITTLE EGG HARBOR
TUCKERTON
LONG BEACH (part)
BEACH HAVEN
LONG BEACH (part)
ATLANTIC
COUNTY BOUNDARY
MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
OCEAN COUNTY
NEW JERSEY
MILES
PREPARED BY —
• OCEAN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD •

OCEAN COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study

The goal of the "Ocean County Population Trends Report, 1970-1980," is to analyze the Census data and to identify population and housing trends that have emerged. Since increases in population and housing places demands on public services and infrastructure, it is necessary to plan for future growth. Effective planning can only be accomplished when reliable data is available. The "Ocean County Population Trends Report, 1970-1980," provides an excellent source of information and will be a useful planning tool for the Planning Staff, for the general public and for municipal planning and economic development programs.

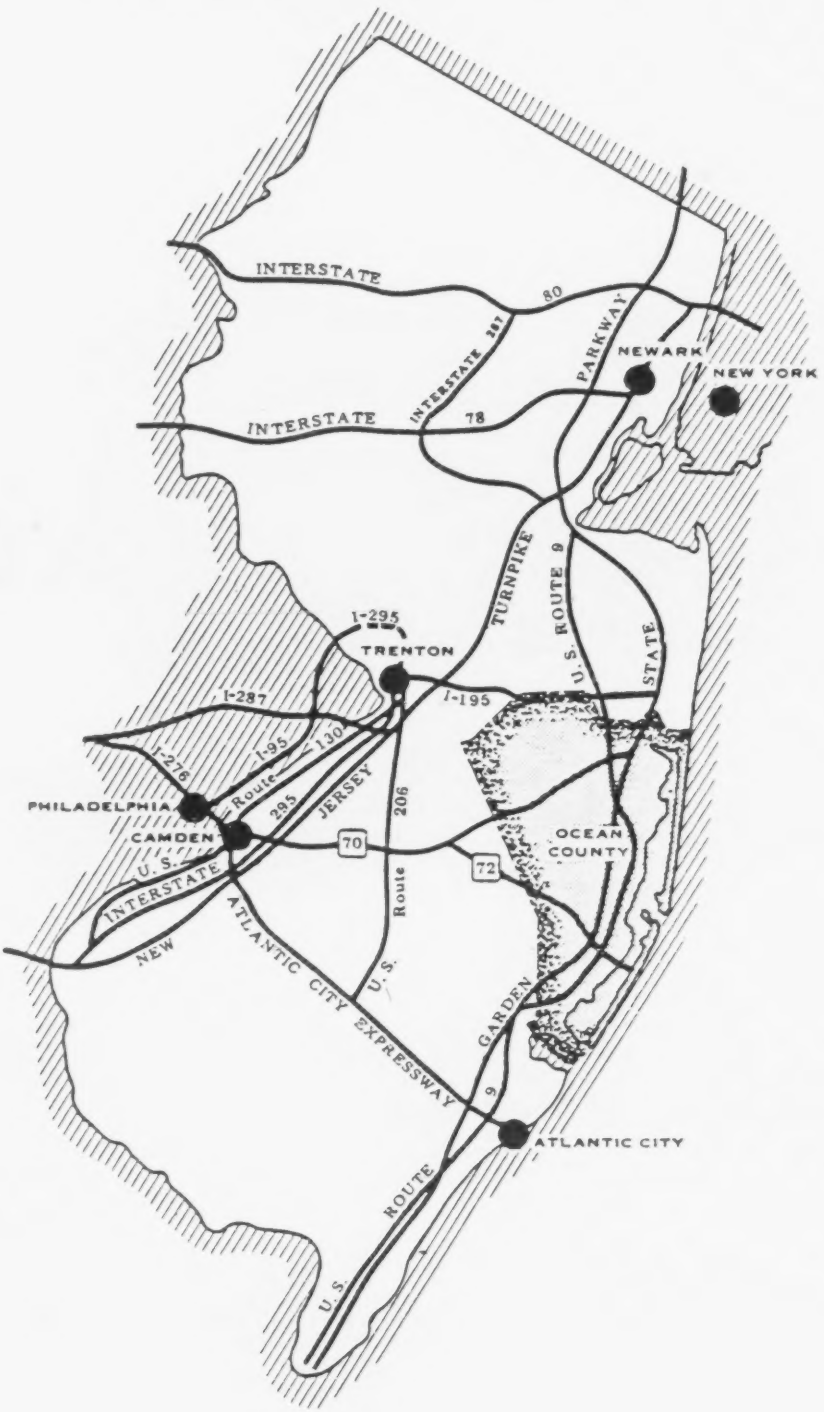
An Introduction to Ocean County

Ocean County, the second largest county in New Jersey, is located in the east central area of the State along the Atlantic Ocean. The County has 45 miles of ocean front and more than 150 miles of bay shore and estuaries. Toms River, the County seat, is centrally located in the County approximately 70 miles from New York City, 60 miles from downtown Philadelphia and 50 miles north of Atlantic City. Ocean County is easily accessible from major metropolitan areas via the Garden State Parkway and other major roadways.

For the past three decades Ocean has been the fastest growing county in New Jersey. From 1950 to 1960 Ocean County's population grew by 91% and from 1960 to 1970 the population increased by 93%. During the decade from 1970 through 1980 the population grew by 66% for a 1980 Census population of 346,038. County and State population projections show continued growth through the year 2000 when Ocean County's population is expected to reach 560,400.

Although Ocean County's population has drastically increased in the past two decades, much of the County is still largely rural. The centers of growth have been the coastal areas, bayfronts and the northeastern portion of the County. A substantial percentage of the inland development has been associated with retirement communities.

REGIONAL LOCATION



PREPARED BY: OCEAN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

Ocean is a County containing extensive land and water areas that are considered environmentally sensitive. These areas include coastal beach dunes, coastal wetlands and the pinelands. Wetland areas provide a natural habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife as well as acting as a buffer against flood, wind and wage damage to inland areas.

While Ocean County is famous for its beaches, it also has numerous inland lakes and vast forest areas. The Pinelands is a unique ecosystem characterized by an unusual blend of soil conditions, forested areas and ground vegetation and one of the largest natural reservoirs of potable ground water in the State. Four state parks cover more than 4,500 acres and range in size from 43 to 8,600 acres. In addition to the parks, other state lands are devoted to marinas and wildlife preserves.

The County Parks System features the Ocean County Park, located on the former John D. Rockefeller estate in Lakewood. The Lake Shenandoah Park has recently been expanded and developed by Ocean County. Located on the southern side of Route 88, across from Ocean County Park, the recreation area features canoe and boat rentals, ballfields and extensive fishing areas. Cattus Island in Dover Township, is a 497 acre natural area. The park features the Cooper Environmental Center and a wilderness area with hiking trails designed to provide a look at a variety of ecosystems. The Robert J. Miller Airpark is a multi-purpose 944 acre park consisting of an airport, picnic area and is a multi-purpose 944 acre park consisting of an airport, picnic area and playground areas. Supplementing the State and County facilities are the 7,500 acre Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge and the Pinelands, which draws an ever increasing number of outdoorsmen for hunting, fishing, camping and canoeing.

Ocean County's school system are keeping pace with the chainging times and growing needs of the population. In addition to the public schools, there are numerous private nurseries, parochial and private schools. There are two colleges located in the County. Ocean County College in Dover Township, is a two year college, offering degrees in various two year programs and transfer programs for those students who wish to continue their education. Georgian Court College, located in Lakewood, is a private, four year college offering a variety of majors. Graduate courses are also offered. In addition, many of New Jersey's colleges offer evening extension curses in area high schools. Four County vocational-technical schools offer both vocational training and comprehensive high school programs.

The traditional resort-tourism character of the County is slowly changing. The economy is becoming more diversified and is expanding in the retail, services and manufacturing industries. Construction has remained relatively stable in recent years and employs a substantial percentage of the work force. Mining operations in Ocean County produce such minerals as silicas and ilmenite. Agriculture remains as an important industry although only a small portion of the labor force is em-

ployed in this field. Fishing continues as a strong element in the County's economy with the fishing fleet annually harvesting fish and shell fish valued in the millions of dollars.

In manufacturing some of the products produced by major local firms include pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chemicals and allied products. Ciba-Geigy and PACO Pharmaceutical Services continue to be the largest employers in manufacturing with over 1,000 employees each. The Lakewood Industrial park continues as the largest and most fully developed industrial complex in the County. In addition to Lakewood's parks, Dover, Berkeley, Lacey and Jackson have established industrial parks.

The Ocean County Mall is one of the largest retail center in the County with three major department stores and one hundred specialty shops. County-wide there are more than 25 malls and shopping centers. All indications point to increased retail sales and expansion of the retail industry in Ocean County.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population by Municipality

Ocean County continues to be the fastest growing County in New Jersey, as it has since 1950. Ocean County led all other counties in population growth from 1970-1980, both in number and percent. The 1970 population of 208,470 increased by 66 percent to a 1980 populaton of 346,038, while the state population increased 2.7 percent over the same period.

Only one municipality in Ocean County, the Borough of South Toms River, recorded a decline in total population. Dover Township, the County seat, is again the County's most populated municipality with a 1980 population of 64,455 persons. With the exception of South Toms River, all of the municipalities in the County experienced population increases of 10 percent or more. Several municipalities more than doubled their populations with the greatest increases recorded by Barnegat Township, 465.4 percent, Manchester Township 270.7 percent and Lacey Township 206.8 percent. An additional three townships increased their populations by more than 100 percent and four by more than 50 percent.

The 1980 census revealed a population density of 543 persons per square mile for Ocean County. This density is considerably higher than the 1970 figure of 327 persons per square mile but it is still well below the State density of 983 persons per square mile.

Components of Change

The major component of population change in Ocean County continues to be net migration. Natural increase, the difference between births and deaths, resulted in a population change of only 7,312 persons. Net migration resulted in an increase of

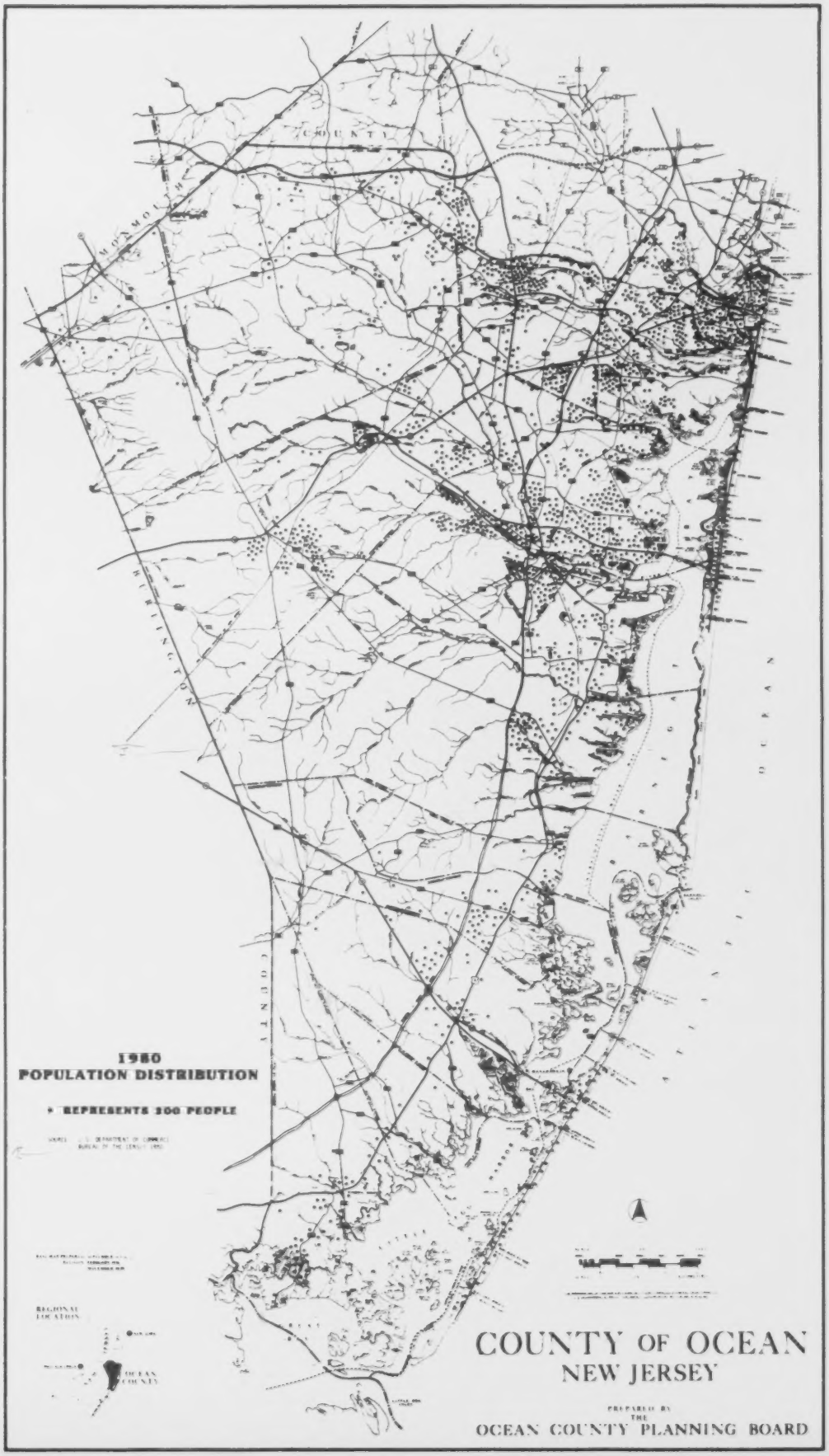
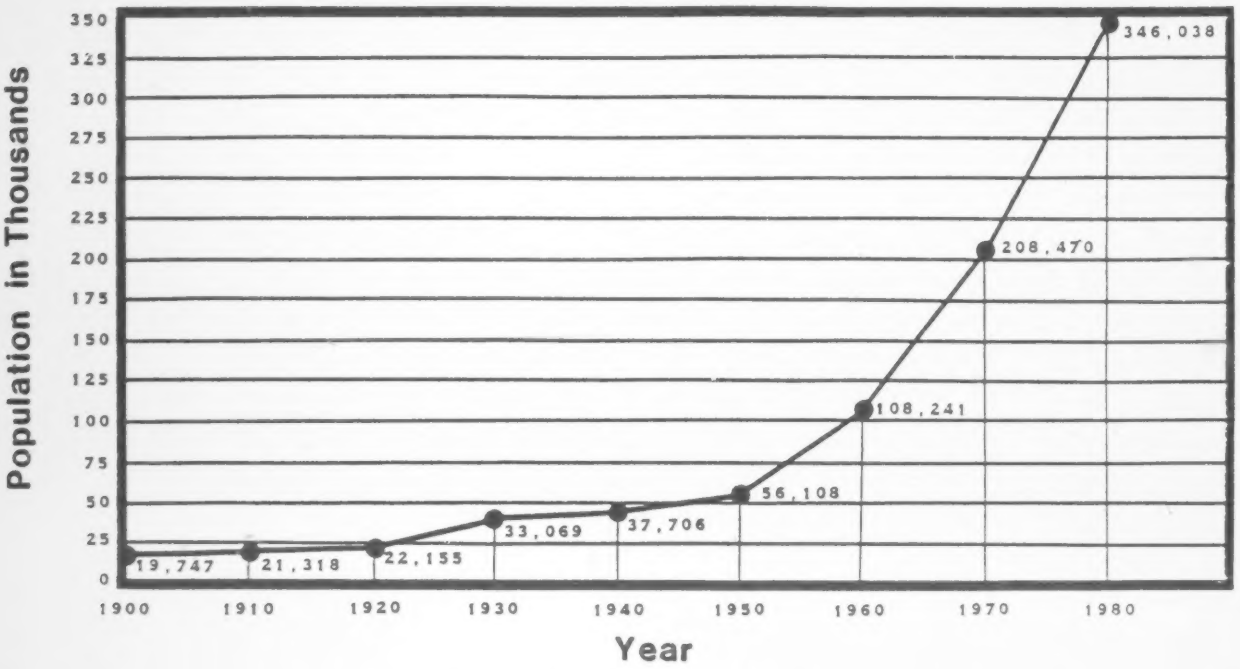
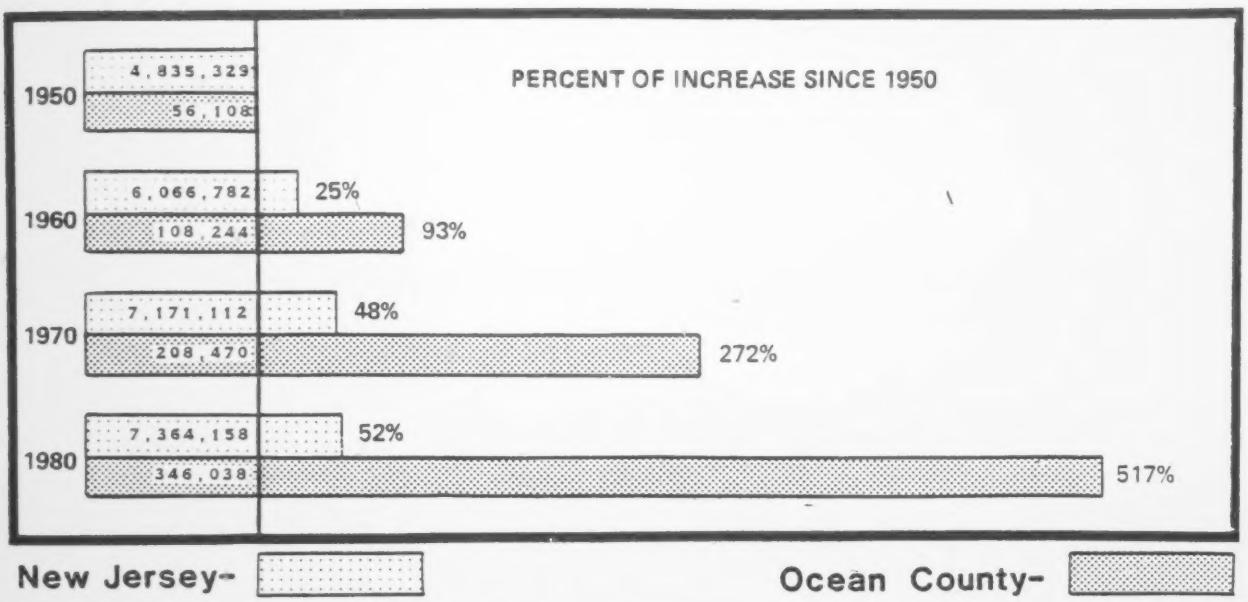

1980
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
• REPRESENTS 300 PEOPLE
REGIONAL
LOCATION
COUNTY OF OCEAN
NEW JERSEY
PREPARED BY
THE
OCEAN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

Figure 1. **POPULATION GROWTH IN OCEAN COUNTY 1900-1980**



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Figure 2. **POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS NEW JERSEY AND OCEAN COUNTY 1950-1980**



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	346,038	66.0	327	543	100.0	100.0
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	554	619	11.7	791	884	0.3	0.2
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	1,539	8,702	465.4	44	249	0.7	2.5
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	1,083	1,340	23.7	1,805	2,233	0.5	0.4
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	1,488	1,714	15.2	1,488	1,714	0.7	0.5
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	4,390	7,687	75.1	1,568	2,745	2.1	2.2
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	7,918	23,151	192.4	189	553	3.8	6.7
BRICK TOWNSHIP	35,057	53,629	53.0	1,328	2,031	16.8	15.5
DOVER TOWNSHIP	43,751	64,455	47.3	1,051	1,549	21.0	18.6
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	823	1,009	22.6	50	61	0.4	0.3
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	314	363	15.6	571	660	0.2	0.1
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,397	1,575	12.7	2,328	2,625	0.7	0.5
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	18,276	25,644	40.3	182	256	8.8	7.4
LACEY TOWNSHIP	4,616	14,161	206.8	55	167	2.2	4.1
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	2,641	2,908	10.1	2,780	3,061	1.3	0.8
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	25,223	38,464	52.5	1,034	1,576	12.1	11.1
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	1,509	2,072	37.3	2,286	3,139	0.7	0.6
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	2,972	8,483	185.4	60	171	1.4	2.5
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	2,910	3,488	19.9	677	811	1.4	1.0
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	7,550	27,987	270.7	92	339	3.6	8.1
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	319	433	35.7	725	984	0.2	0.1
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	1,081	1,385	28.1	2,162	2,770	0.5	0.4
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	2,222	3,731	67.9	108	181	1.1	1.1
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	1,395	1,796	28.7	2,325	2,993	0.7	0.5
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	4,113	4,674	13.6	101	115	2.0	1.4
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	4,882	5,415	10.9	3,255	3,610	2.3	1.6
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	15,968	17,747	11.1	4,316	4,796	7.7	5.1
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,248	1,802	44.4	3,566	5,149	0.6	0.5
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	1,432	1,795	25.3	2,387	2,992	0.7	0.5
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	1,079	1,427	32.3	1,520	2,010	0.5	0.4
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	3,981	3,954	-0.7	3,318	3,295	1.9	1.1
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	3,684	10,385	181.9	78	221	1.8	3.0
SURF CITY BOROUGH	1,129	1,571	39.1	1,737	2,417	0.5	0.5
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	1,926	2,472	28.3	521	668	0.9	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Ocean County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	208,470
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	40,730
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	33,418
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	7,312
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	215,782
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	346,038
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	130,256

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Ocean County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	190,790	100.0	322,834	100.0
SAME HOUSE	89,536	46.9	179,283	55.5
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	89,844	47.1	141,466	43.8
SAME COUNTY	30,558	16.0	52,256	16.2
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	59,286	31.1	89,210	27.6
SAME STATE	38,687	20.3	62,469	19.4
DIFFERENT STATE:	20,599	10.8	26,741	8.3
NORTHEAST	13,198	6.9	18,065	5.6
NORTH CENTRAL	1,513	0.8	1,407	0.4
SOUTH	4,073	2.1	5,400	1.7
WEST	1,815	1.0	1,869	0.6
ABROAD	1,930	1.0	2,085	0.6
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	9,480	5.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

130,256 persons, or 95 percent of the total increase experienced by the County.

Migration

The data presented in the table below shows that net migration to the County is primarily from within the State. Nearly 20 percent of the County's residents five years old and over lived in a different New Jersey County in 1975. Of the 26,741 persons now living in Ocean County that resided in a different state in 1975, 18,065 or 68 percent are from the Northeast.

Population Growth, Density and Distribution

The tables contained on the following pages, presents information concerning densities, the County's historic population growth, the County's annual population growth since 1970, and a comparison of Ocean County's and New Jersey's growth since 1950.

These tables illustrate the enormous population growth that has occurred in Ocean County and illustrates where this growth has occurred.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age by Sex

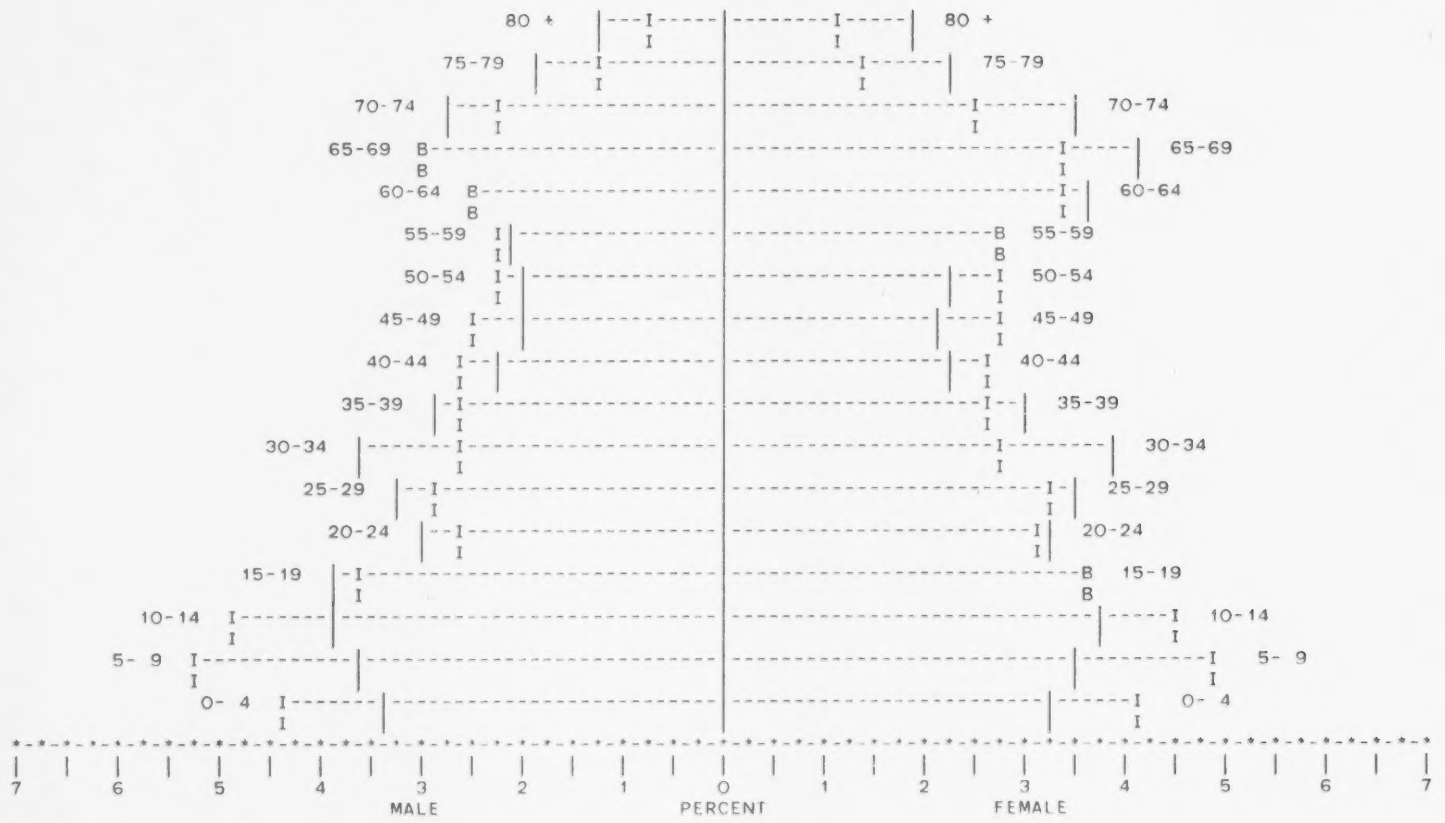
The County's elderly populaton has continued to expand over the past decade. In 1970, 22 percent of the population was over age 60 (16% over age 65). By 1980 the percentage over age 60 had increased to 27 percent (21% over age 65). To a large extent, these increases in the older age cohorts can be explained by the continuing popularity of age restricted adult communities as a form of housing development. In addition to the influx of elderderly the "baby boom" era population continues to age. This has resulted in an increase in the median age of the County's population, from 33 years in 1970 to 35.5 years in 1980.

The sexual composition of the County's population has remained stable from 1970 to 1980. In 1970, 48 percent of the population was male. By 1980, the percent male declined to 47 percent. Within the age cohorts, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of females over age 65. In 1970, 43 percent of the population over age 65 was female compared to 57 percent in 1980.

Race

There were no significant changes in the racial composition of the County's total population since 1970. In 1970, 96.6 of the population was white, 3.0 percent black and 0.4 other minorities. In 1980, the percentages were 95.5 white, 2.7 black and 1.4 other minorities. While the black population of the County

FIGURE 3.
OCEAN COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	208,470	100,895	107,575	346,038	164,046	181,992
UNDER 5 YEARS	17,792	9,106	8,686	23,282	11,885	11,397
UNDER 1 YEAR	3,516	1,874	1,642	4,730	2,370	2,360
1 YEAR	3,353	1,669	1,684	4,639	2,445	2,194
2 YEARS	3,388	1,669	1,719	4,658	2,394	2,264
3 YEARS	3,717	1,869	1,848	4,596	2,346	2,250
4 YEARS	3,818	2,025	1,793	4,659	2,330	2,329
5 TO 17 YEARS	50,505	26,053	24,452	67,884	34,633	33,251
5 YEARS	4,125	2,129	1,996	4,668	2,349	2,319
6 YEARS	4,331	2,222	2,109	4,661	2,350	2,311
7 YEARS	4,222	2,149	2,073	4,826	2,407	2,419
8 YEARS	4,220	2,202	2,018	5,029	2,562	2,467
9 YEARS	4,163	2,159	2,004	5,744	2,966	2,778
10 YEARS	4,154	2,156	1,998	5,570	2,894	2,676
11 YEARS	3,868	1,959	1,909	5,168	2,644	2,524
12 YEARS	4,014	2,078	1,936	4,999	2,547	2,452
13 YEARS	3,847	1,999	1,848	5,238	2,652	2,586
14 YEARS	3,656	1,875	1,781	5,377	2,763	2,614
15 YEARS	3,501	1,856	1,645	5,518	2,777	2,741
16 YEARS	3,325	1,737	1,588	5,597	2,924	2,673
17 YEARS	3,079	1,532	1,547	5,489	2,798	2,691
18 TO 24 YEARS	17,406	8,074	9,332	30,694	15,232	15,462
18 YEARS	2,865	1,378	1,487	4,803	2,575	2,228
19 YEARS	2,421	1,143	1,278	4,451	2,265	2,186
20 YEARS	2,375	1,081	1,294	4,288	2,123	2,165
21 YEARS	2,280	1,001	1,279	4,043	1,948	2,095
22 YEARS	2,564	1,209	1,355	4,335	2,093	2,242
23 YEARS	2,771	1,266	1,505	4,382	2,134	2,248
24 YEARS	2,130	996	1,134	4,392	2,094	2,279
25 TO 54 YEARS	67,239	32,416	34,823	114,236	55,438	58,798
25 YEARS	2,318	1,089	1,229	4,429	2,150	2,279
26 YEARS	2,669	1,227	1,442	4,622	2,246	2,376
27 YEARS	2,937	1,413	1,524	4,633	2,175	2,458
28 YEARS	2,624	1,252	1,372	4,658	2,176	2,482
29 YEARS	2,229	1,071	1,158	4,930	2,351	2,579
30 YEARS	2,353	1,180	1,173	5,010	2,376	2,634
31 YEARS	2,246	1,114	1,132	5,238	2,493	2,745
32 YEARS	2,262	1,078	1,184	5,590	2,710	2,880
33 YEARS	2,266	1,092	1,174	6,042	2,991	3,051
34 YEARS	2,204	1,123	1,081	4,376	2,188	2,188
35 YEARS	2,097	1,020	1,077	4,289	2,128	2,161
36 YEARS	2,100	1,055	1,045	4,455	2,193	2,262
37 YEARS	2,177	1,081	1,096	4,675	2,288	2,387
38 YEARS	2,154	1,073	1,081	3,670	1,793	1,877
39 YEARS	2,288	1,120	1,168	3,388	1,669	1,719
40 YEARS	2,256	1,114	1,142	3,333	1,680	1,653
41 YEARS	2,135	1,061	1,074	3,016	1,529	1,487
42 YEARS	2,219	1,054	1,165	3,072	1,475	1,597
43 YEARS	2,170	1,061	1,109	2,951	1,450	1,501
44 YEARS	2,192	1,095	1,097	2,831	1,455	1,376
45 YEARS	2,296	1,134	1,162	2,792	1,368	1,424
46 YEARS	2,154	1,052	1,102	2,688	1,289	1,399
47 YEARS	2,159	1,033	1,126	2,738	1,359	1,379
48 YEARS	2,165	1,048	1,117	2,772	1,332	1,440
49 YEARS	2,154	1,035	1,119	3,024	1,487	1,537

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	2,132	981	1,151	2,967	1,426	1,541
51 YEARS	1,987	928	1,059	2,842	1,383	1,459
52 YEARS	2,193	1,019	1,174	3,005	1,391	1,614
53 YEARS	2,041	923	1,118	3,037	1,415	1,622
54 YEARS	2,062	890	1,172	3,163	1,472	1,691
55 TO 59 YEARS	10,407	4,637	5,770	17,015	7,437	9,578
55 YEARS	2,000	917	1,083	3,165	1,399	1,766
56 YEARS	2,096	960	1,136	3,211	1,433	1,778
57 YEARS	2,142	929	1,213	3,334	1,453	1,881
58 YEARS	2,075	913	1,162	3,527	1,558	1,969
59 YEARS	2,094	918	1,176	3,778	1,594	2,184
60 TO 64 YEARS	12,201	5,223	6,978	21,118	8,733	12,385
60 YEARS	2,327	987	1,340	3,738	1,553	2,185
61 YEARS	2,226	921	1,305	3,918	1,623	2,295
62 YEARS	2,563	1,099	1,464	4,379	1,852	2,527
63 YEARS	2,548	1,098	1,450	4,391	1,843	2,548
64 YEARS	2,537	1,118	1,419	4,692	1,862	2,830
65 YEARS & OVER	32,920	15,386	17,534	71,809	30,688	41,121
65 YEARS	2,789	1,315	1,474	5,011	2,104	2,907
66 YEARS	2,880	1,349	1,531	4,945	2,088	2,857
67 YEARS	2,703	1,257	1,446	5,002	2,145	2,857
68 YEARS	2,545	1,267	1,278	5,051	2,154	2,897
69 YEARS	2,502	1,178	1,324	4,969	2,107	2,862
70 YEARS	2,411	1,212	1,199	4,702	2,056	2,646
71 YEARS	2,140	990	1,150	4,659	2,035	2,624
72 YEARS	1,965	936	1,029	4,669	2,036	2,633
73 YEARS	1,846	892	954	4,039	1,792	2,247
74 YEARS	1,569	743	826	3,803	1,708	2,095
75 YEARS	1,481	711	770	3,544	1,564	1,980
76 YEARS	1,237	578	659	3,197	1,480	1,717
77 YEARS	1,130	571	559	2,795	1,233	1,562
78 YEARS	903	396	507	2,427	1,102	1,325
79 YEARS	768	346	422	2,242	956	1,286
80 YEARS	720	312	408	1,774	789	985
81 YEARS	656	289	367	1,675	666	1,009
82 YEARS	472	180	292	1,320	525	795
83 YEARS	372	166	206	1,154	435	719
84 YEARS	316	123	193	992	400	592
85 YEARS	278	111	167	814	331	483
86 YEARS	262	103	159	667	237	430
87 YEARS	191	72	119	537	205	332
88 YEARS	133	50	83	408	134	274
89 YEARS	120	43	77	343	96	247
90 YEARS	87	36	51	271	88	183
91 YEARS	71	17	54	225	66	159
92 YEARS	54	19	35	161	49	112
93 YEARS	48	17	31	104	19	85
94 YEARS	45	13	32	76	22	54
95 YEARS	27	4	23	66	18	48
96 YEARS	15	2	13	63	14	49
97 YEARS	15	1	14	30	11	19
98 YEARS	12	2	10	22	6	16
99 YEARS	8	3	5	18	2	16
100 YEARS & OVER	149	82	67	34	15	19

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	208,470
1980 POPULATION	346,038
% CHANGE 1970-1980	66.0
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	202,209
1980 POPULATION	336,599
% CHANGE 1970-1980	66.5
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	6,261
1980 POPULATION	9,439
% CHANGE 1970-1980	50.8

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	208,470	100.0	ALL RACES	346,038	100.0
WHITE	201,482	96.6	WHITE	331,977	95.9
BLACK	6,261	3.0	BLACK	9,439	2.7
AMERICAN INDIAN	130	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	384	0.1
			ESKIMO	4	0.0
			ALEUT	3	0.0
JAPANESE	139	0.1	JAPANESE	164	0.0
CHINESE	101	0.0	CHINESE	330	0.1
FILIPINO	135	0.1	FILIPINO	620	0.2
KOREAN	41	0.0	KOREAN	215	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	266	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	77	0.0
HAWAIIAN	24	0.0	HAWAIIAN	20	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	8	0.0
			SAMOAN	8	0.0
OTHER	157	0.1	OTHER	2,523	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	6,261	3.0	346,038	9,439	2.7
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	1,539	64	4.2	8,702	178	2.0
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	554	0	0.0	619	2	0.3
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	1,083	4	0.4	1,340	2	0.1
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	1,488	0	0.0	1,714	3	0.2
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	4,390	0	0.0	7,687	13	0.2
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	7,918	470	5.9	23,151	535	2.3
BRICK TOWNSHIP	35,057	22	0.1	53,629	121	0.2
DOVER TOWNSHIP	43,751	210	0.5	64,455	279	0.4
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	823	0	0.0	1,009	4	0.4
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	314	0	0.0	363	0	0.0
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,397	5	0.4	1,575	2	0.1
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	18,276	331	1.8	25,644	706	2.8
LACEY TOWNSHIP	4,616	12	0.3	14,161	14	0.1
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	2,641	106	4.0	2,908	164	5.6
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	25,223	3,621	14.4	38,464	5,406	14.1
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	1,509	1	0.1	2,072	0	0.0
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	2,972	2	0.1	8,483	23	0.3
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	2,910	3	0.1	3,488	3	0.1
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	7,550	841	11.1	27,987	1,042	3.7
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	319	5	1.6	433	2	0.5
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	2,222	0	0.0	3,731	8	0.2
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	1,081	0	0.0	1,385	0	0.0
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	1,395	0	0.0	1,796	2	0.1
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	4,113	189	4.6	4,674	198	4.2
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	15,968	80	0.5	17,747	48	0.3
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	4,882	68	1.4	5,415	56	1.0
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,248	3	0.2	1,802	2	0.1
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	1,432	1	0.1	1,795	2	0.1
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	1,079	0	0.0	1,427	1	0.1
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	3,981	216	5.4	3,954	580	14.7
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	3,684	6	0.2	10,385	22	0.2
SURF CITY BOROUGH	1,129	0	0.0	1,571	1	0.1
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	1,926	1	0.1	2,472	20	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Ocean County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	346,038	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	2,490	0.7
ENGLISH	18,399	5.3
FRENCH	2,001	0.6
GERMAN	31,475	9.1
GREEK	884	0.3
HUNGARIAN	3,343	1.0
IRISH	27,606	8.0
ITALIAN	36,944	10.7
NORWEGIAN	1,610	0.5
POLISH	13,474	3.9
PORTUGUESE	572	0.2
RUSSIAN	3,767	1.1
SCOTTISH	3,259	0.9
SWEDISH	1,731	0.5
UKRAINIAN	1,585	0.5
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	26,019	7.5
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	131,925	38.1
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	17,722	5.1
NOT REPORTED	21,232	6.1
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	39,782	11.5
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	12,104	3.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	57,157	16.5
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	59,978	17.3
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	27,659	8.0
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,237	4.7

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Ocean County

ALL PERSONS	346,038	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	337,809	97.6
SPANISH ORIGIN	8,229	2.4
MEXICAN	412	0.1
PUERTO RICAN	4,707	1.4
CUBAN	620	0.2
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	2,490	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

increased by 50.8 percent, or 3,178 persons, the white population increased by 66.5 percent, or 134,390 persons.

In 1970, 7 municipalities had a black population expressed as a percent of total municipal population, greater than the 3 percent black population for the County. Lakewood Township contained 58 percent of the total black population with other concentrations in Manchester and Berkeley Townships. In 1980, only 5 municipalities had a black population greater than the 2.7 percent recorded for the County. Lakewood Township again had the largest black population with 57 percent of the total County population. South Toms River Borough had the highest black population as a percent of total population with 14.7 percent.

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

Over 43 percent of the County's population were reported as descendent from single ancestry groups in 1980. The major single ancestry groups reported were Italian, 10.7 percent, German, 9.1 percent, Irish, 8.0 percent and English, 5.3 percent. Those persons claiming multiple ancestry groups represented 38.1 percent of the population. Major groups included Irish and other, 17.3 percent, German and other 16.5 percent and English and other 11.5 percent. Less than 3.0 percent claimed to be of Spanish origin, with the largest single group being Puerto Rican, 1.4 percent.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households and Families by Municipality

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of households and families in the County, reflecting the growing population. The number of houeholds increased by 53 percent, or 59,942 households, since 1970. The number of families increased by 57 percent, or 41,366 since 1970. While the number of households were increasing significantly, the average household size declined from 3.01 persons per household in 1970 to 2.67 percent in 1980. While the decline, in part, reflects the national decline in fertility rates of child-bearing women, it also is a result of the influx of elderly to the County.

Marital Status and Household Relationship

Marital status of the County's population remains dominated by married couples. In 1970, 72.1 percent of the male population over 18 and 65.0 percent of the female population were married. In 1980 the percentages had declined slightly to 69.1 percent and 59.8 percent respectively. Interestingly, the percentage of males widowed remained constant between 1970 and 1980, while females widowed increased from 13.6 percent ot 15.9 percent.

The percentage of persons in family households remained re-

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
OCEAN COUNTY	68,362	128,304	56,985	98,351	2,373	3,056	3.01	2.67
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	198	259	153	179	0	23	2.80	2.30
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	559	2,820	421	2,386	0	0	2.75	3.09
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	407	521	306	370	9	0	2.64	2.57
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	574	760	427	501	1	19	2.59	2.23
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	1,429	2,477	1,202	2,067	0	0	3.07	3.10
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	2,497	9,614	2,105	7,668	254	345	3.07	2.37
BRICK TOWNSHIP	10,611	18,930	9,370	15,093	46	1	3.30	2.83
DOVER TOWNSHIP	13,817	22,175	12,028	17,590	187	394	3.15	2.89
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	290	362	230	279	7	0	2.81	2.79
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	120	167	86	107	0	0	2.62	2.17
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	466	576	359	436	9	0	2.98	2.73
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	4,804	7,756	4,343	6,602	78	319	3.79	3.27
LACEY TOWNSHIP	1,673	5,107	1,386	4,194	20	0	2.75	2.77
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	775	893	679	754	0	0	3.41	3.26
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	8,921	14,489	6,871	10,103	1,035	1,362	2.71	2.56
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	599	916	437	631	2	0	2.52	2.26
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	1,148	3,145	930	2,535	2	0	2.59	2.70
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	1,192	1,543	926	1,107	4	0	2.44	2.26
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	3,057	13,863	2,318	9,388	580	396	2.28	1.99
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	123	184	97	145	0	7	2.59	2.32
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	383	560	300	380	0	0	2.82	2.47
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	883	1,492	719	1,155	21	0	2.49	2.50
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	500	658	418	519	0	9	2.79	2.72
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	1,285	1,564	1,092	1,244	7	0	3.20	2.99
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	1,720	2,167	1,320	1,426	75	82	2.79	2.46
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	5,425	6,561	4,521	4,924	7	99	2.94	2.69
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	498	832	358	489	4	0	2.50	2.17
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	564	784	419	517	0	0	2.54	2.29
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	415	608	314	422	9	0	2.58	2.35
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	1,007	1,042	932	938	8	0	3.95	3.79
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	1,283	3,789	1,028	3,040	8	0	2.87	2.74
SURF CITY BOROUGH	432	709	356	479	0	0	2.61	2.22
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	707	981	534	683	0	0	2.72	2.52

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	72,736	100.0	126,027	100.0
SINGLE	15,559	21.4	28,358	22.5
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	52,419	72.1	87,093	69.1
SEPARATED	1,042	1.4	1,956	1.6
WIDOWED	2,636	3.6	4,528	3.6
DIVORCED	1,080	1.5	4,092	3.2
FEMALE:	80,998	100.0	145,449	100.0
SINGLE	13,692	16.9	25,018	17.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	52,681	65.0	87,049	59.8
SEPARATED	1,758	2.2	2,984	2.1
WIDOWED	10,996	13.6	23,180	15.9
DIVORCED	1,871	2.3	7,218	5.0

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	208,470	100.0	346,038	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	56,985	27.3	98,351	28.4
SPOUSE	50,984	24.5	84,884	24.5
OTHER RELATIVES	84,612	40.6	123,406	35.7
NONRELATIVES	2,139	1.0	2,722	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	3,749	1.8	9,800	2.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	7,628	3.7	20,153	5.8
NONRELATIVES			3,666	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	832	0.4	1,426	0.4
OTHER	1,541	0.7	1,630	0.5

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	68,297	100.0	91,166	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	109	0.2	105	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	58,372	85.5	73,179	80.3
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	6,730	9.9	12,740	14.0
OTHER RELATIVES	2,497	3.7	4,039	4.4
NONRELATIVES	443	0.6	1,029	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	19	0.0	9	0.0
OTHER	127	0.2	65	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	32,920	100.0	71,809	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	13,372	40.6	27,508	38.3
SPOUSE	8,441	25.6	19,611	27.3
OTHER RELATIVES	3,469	10.5	5,743	8.0
NONRELATIVES	498	1.5	207	0.3
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,701	5.2	3,414	4.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,696	14.3	13,665	19.0
NONRELATIVES			442	0.6
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	652	2.0	1,100	1.5
OTHER	91	0.3	119	0.2

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

latively constant. However, there was an increase in nonfamily households with male householders increasing from 1.8 percent in 1970 to 2.8 percent in 1980. A more dramatic increase occurred in female householders, from 3.7 percent in 1970 to 5.8 percent in 1980. A significant portion of this increase is in female householders age 65 years and over. Their number increased from 4,696 or 14.3 percent in 1970 to 13,665 or 19.0 percent in 1980. This figure reflects the increase in widowed females.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

School enrollment increased by 49 percent from 1970 to 1980. Elementary and secondary school enrollment increased 36 percent for the same period. More dramatically, college enrollments increased by more than 120 percent during the decade. Interestingly, current information indicates that the 1980 figures for elementary and secondary enrollment may represent a peak. The Ocean County Superintendent of Schools reports a decline in enrollment for 1983 with 58,811 students enrolled. According to the public school enrollments, as reported by the Ocean County Superintendent of Schools, enrollments have been declining for the last six years.

Educational Attainment

Concomittant with the increase in school enrollment through the seventies was an increase in the level of educational attainment. In 1970, 49.2 percent of persons 25 years and over were high school graduates and 7 percent had 4 or more years of college. By 1980, high school graduates for this age group represented 65.2 percent and 12 percent had 4 or more years of college.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Status by Race and Sex

As expected in a rapidly suburbanizing area, Ocean County's labor force increased by 81 percent since 1970, from 146,331 to 266,128 in 1980. While males in the labor force 16 years and older increased by 79 percent, females in this age group increased by 84 percent. Unemployment for males increased from 4.2 percent in 1970 to 8.0 percent in 1980, while females had an even greater increase from 5.7 percent to 10.1 percent. While unemployment increased, more of the County's labor force were employed that ever before, increasing by 82 percent from 65,841 to 119,996.

The total number of blacks unemployed was relatively low in 1970 but in terms of the black population, there was a major increase in the unemployment rate. This increase especially im-

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	55,880	83,360	49.2
NURSERY SCHOOL	715	3,813	433.3
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	36,914	46,443	25.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	12,921	21,209	64.1
COLLEGE	5,330	11,895	123.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	122,747	224,199	82.7
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	35,818	39,196	9.4
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	26,484	38,814	46.6
4 YEARS	41,261	88,703	115.0
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	10,238	29,616	189.3
4 OR MORE YEARS	8,946	27,870	211.5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	49.2	65.2	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	68,780	123,346
ARMED FORCES	1,960	1,201
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	45,458	78,229
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	66.1	63.4
EMPLOYED	43,527	71,958
UNEMPLOYED	1,931	6,271
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.2	8.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	21,362	43,916
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	77,551	142,782
ARMED FORCES	102	103
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	23,656	53,459
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	30.5	37.4
EMPLOYED	22,314	48,038
UNEMPLOYED	1,342	5,421
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7	10.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	53,793	89,220
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,608	2,827
ARMED FORCES	71	137
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,010	1,911
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	62.8	67.6
EMPLOYED	919	1,559
UNEMPLOYED	91	352
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.0	18.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	527	779
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,941	3,232
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	772	1,849
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.8	57.2
EMPLOYED	745	1,627
UNEMPLOYED	27	222
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5	12.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,169	1,383

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Ocean County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	119,996	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	27,915	23.3
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	12,875	10.7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	15,040	12.5
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	38,056	31.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	3,392	2.8
SALES	14,555	12.1
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	20,109	16.8
SERVICE:	17,118	14.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	399	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,316	2.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	13,403	11.2
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,344	1.1
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	18,413	15.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	17,150	14.3
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	6,764	5.6
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	6,250	5.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	4,136	3.4

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	65,841	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	9,597	14.6
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	6,127	9.3
SALES WORKERS	6,134	9.3
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	11,270	17.1
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	12,264	18.6
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	6,209	9.4
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,731	4.1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,556	3.9
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	195	0.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	144	0.2
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	8,165	12.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	449	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

pacted black males 16 years and over which went from 9.0 percent to 18.4 percent. Black females in this age group experienced an even greater percentage increase in the rate of unemployment, from 3.5 percent in 1970 to 12 percent in 1980.

Journey to Work

Although the County's labor force has rapidly increased the percentage of workers commuting to jobs outside the County has actually decreased slightly. In 1970, 21,430 employees or 14.6% of the County's labor force commuted to jobs outside of the County. By 1980, 36,680 persons or 13.8% of the County's labor force commuted to jobs outside of the County. The reduction is a reflection of the creation of new jobs in Ocean County as the County's economic base continues to expand in manufacturing and retailing.

Monmouth County had provided the largest number of workers commuting into Ocean County with 3,703 persons in 1970, or 86 percent of the total incoming labor force and 5,364 persons or 60 percent in 1980. Monmouth is also the county where the largest percentage of Ocean County commuters work. In 1970, 8,043 workers or 45 percent of the Ocean County labor force worked in Monmouth County and in 1980 this trend continued with 16,007 workers or 44 percent of the labor force commuting to Monmouth. In 1980 large numbers of Ocean County workers also commuted to Middlesex (5,048 persons). Union (2,930), Essex (2,729), Mercer (2,405), and Atlantic (2,067).

The percentage of the Ocean County labor force commuting to Atalntic County has increased substantially over the past decade as a result of the casino industry. In 1970 only 2 percent of Ocean's work force commuted to Atlantic County. By 1980 this percentage had increased to nearly 6 percent.

Occupation

As expected for a traditional resort area with an expanding population base, the single largest sector of the County's economy is retail and wholesale trade. This grouping, which includes both seasonal and nonseasonal retail employment provides nearly 30 percent of all jobs. Employment in the service industries and government, which include public school personnel, has also expanded to meet the needs of the County's new residents. In manufacturing, jobs have increased from 12,219 in 1970 to 17,790 in 1980. Employment in the chemcial and packaging industries accounted for many of the new jobs. Employment in construction remained relatively constant over the ten year period and now accounts for approximately 17% of the County's occupations. Fishing and agriculture remain important industries in Ocean County although they employ only a small portion of the County's labor force.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	66,279	117,737
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	59,538	109,411
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	6,741	8,326
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	10.2	7.1
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	42,394	77,634
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	38,108	67,814
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	64.0	62.0
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	89.9	87.4
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	21,430	41,597
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	4,286	9,820
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.20	0.24

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	59,538	100.0	109,411	100.0	42,394	100.0	77,634	100.0
OCEAN	38,108	64.0	67,814	62.0	38,108	89.9	67,814	87.4
ATLANTIC	366	0.6	2,067	1.9	170	0.4	276	0.4
BERGEN	334	0.6	636	0.6	-	-	131	0.2
BURLINGTON	1,496	2.5	1,544	1.4	346	0.8	1,123	1.4
CAMDEN	225	0.4	298	0.3	-	-	221	0.3
CAPE MAY	-	-	110	0.1	67	0.2	11	0.0
SUSSEX	-	-	11	0.0	-	-	166	0.2
ESSEX	1,914	3.2	2,729	2.5	-	-	182	0.2
HUDSON	869	1.5	1,568	1.4	-	-	76	0.1
MERCER	1,080	1.8	2,405	2.2	-	-	282	0.4
MIDDLESEX	1,656	2.8	5,058	4.6	-	-	357	0.5
MONMOUTH	8,043	13.5	16,007	14.6	3,703	8.7	5,364	7.0
MORRIS	536	0.9	301	0.3	-	-	340	0.4
PASSAIC	188	0.3	335	0.3	-	-	140	0.2
SOMERSET	-	-	409	0.4	-	-	46	0.1
UNION	1,087	1.8	2,930	2.7	-	-	109	0.1
NEW YORK CITY NY	1,095	1.8	3,088	2.8	-	-	178	0.2
WESTCHESTER NY	-	-	104	0.1	-	-	7	0.0
BUCKS PA	37	0.1	163	0.1	-	-	96	0.1
PHILADELPHIA PA	354	0.6	457	0.4	-	-	191	0.2
OTHER AREAS	2,150	3.6	1,377	1.3	-	-	524	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income

The median family income level for Ocean County has not increased significantly over the past decade. The median family income is defined as the total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over and tabulated for all families in a given geographic area. In 1969 the County's median family income, expressed in 1979 dollars, was $17,845. By comparison in 1979 the median family income was $18,800 reflecting an increase of only 5 percent since 1969.

Income By Municipality

While the County median family income rose only five percent from 1969 to 1979, many municipalities exhibited dramatic increases in income. Barnegat, Barnegat Light, Manchester and Seaside Park experienced increases in median family income levels by more than 20 percent. Mantoloking Borough clearly had the greatest increase with 60.2 percent.

The per capita income, derived by dividing the total income of an era or group by the total population of that area or group, rose 17.6 percent county-wide from 1969 to 1979. Mantoloking Borough displayed the greatest increase in per capita income with 79 percent. Both Harvey Cedars and Seaside Park exhibited increases of over 50 percent while Barnegat Light, Beach Haven, Brick, Eagleswood, Jackson, Lakehurst, Manchester, Ocean Gate, Plumsted, Point Pleasant and Surf City displayed increases of over twenty percent.

Income by Age

The income by age data revealed nothing unusual. As would be expected, the income levels gradually increase with age until age 54. After peaking at 54, income levels decreased with age, reflecting retirements.

Poverty

The poverty level for all persons in Ocean County decreased slightly from 8.5 percent in 1969 to 8.1 percent in 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. For persons, in the 65 and over category, the poverty level dropped dramatically from 16.1 percent in 1969 to 6.5 percent in 1979. The significant drop in the poverty rate for persons 65 years and older can be attributed to the influx of senior citizens who purchased homes in Ocean County retirement communities. In general, this group is comprised of middle class or higher income persons, thereby altering the poverty level for that age group.

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Ocean County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	99,212	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,745	1.8
$2,500 TO $4,999	3,125	3.1
$5,000 TO $7,499	6,012	6.1
$7,500 TO $9,999	8,244	8.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	9,330	9.4
$12,500 TO $14,999	7,932	8.0
$15,000 TO $17,499	8,877	8.9
$17,500 TO $19,999	8,350	8.4
$20,000 TO $22,499	8,258	8.3
$22,500 TO $24,999	7,051	7.1
$25,000 TO $27,499	6,476	6.5
$27,500 TO $29,999	4,639	4.7
$30,000 TO $34,999	7,241	7.3
$35,000 TO $39,999	4,660	4.7
$40,000 TO $49,999	4,181	4.2
$50,000 TO $74,999	2,275	2.3
$75,000 OR MORE	816	0.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	18,800	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	56,994	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,231	2.2
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,178	2.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,402	4.2
$3,000 TO $3,999	3,016	5.3
$4,000 TO $4,999	3,551	6.2
$5,000 TO $5,999	3,786	6.6
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,707	6.5
$7,000 TO $7,999	4,118	7.2
$8,000 TO $8,999	4,433	7.8
$9,000 TO $9,999	4,364	7.7
$10,000 TO $11,999	7,816	13.7
$12,000 TO $14,999	7,584	13.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	7,958	14.0
$25,000 TO $49,999	1,537	2.7
$50,000 AND OVER	313	0.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	9,246	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	17,845	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Ocean County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
OCEAN COUNTY	5,960	7,009	17.6	17,845	18,800	5.4	6.7	6.1
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	6,105	5,745	-5.9	15,133	18,189	20.2	6.0	7.4
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	7,229	10,786	49.2	16,476	20,917	27.0	5.2	1.1
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	10,183	10,624	4.3	26,815	25,161	-6.2	4.7	3.3
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	6,950	9,662	39.0	18,079	20,056	10.9	8.4	6.1
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	5,727	6,174	7.8	18,310	19,385	5.9	7.4	4.6
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	5,304	6,355	19.8	17,253	14,946	-13.4	6.9	6.0
BRICK TOWNSHIP	5,926	7,162	20.8	19,242	20,648	7.3	5.3	5.1
DOVER TOWNSHIP	6,261	7,297	16.2	18,917	20,992	11.0	4.9	4.9
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	4,295	5,360	24.8	14,587	16,020	9.8	12.9	9.0
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	6,129	9,809	60.0	17,177	18,500	7.7	0.0	7.4
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	6,799	7,071	4.0	19,073	19,812	3.9	2.2	11.4
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	5,362	6,676	24.5	20,012	22,963	14.7	7.4	5.5
LACEY TOWNSHIP	5,522	6,613	19.8	15,687	17,428	11.1	6.4	6.8
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	4,100	5,239	27.8	13,662	16,012	17.2	10.8	7.6
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	5,872	6,895	17.4	15,675	18,342	17.0	12.0	11.0
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	7,435	8,263	11.1	18,363	18,551	1.0	5.2	5.8
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	6,790	6,404	-5.7	16,405	17,336	5.7	8.0	7.1
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	9,090	9,399	3.4	19,651	18,427	-6.2	5.7	4.0
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	5,521	7,257	31.4	12,029	15,038	25.0	4.7	3.1
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	11,798	21,124	79.0	27,985	44,839	60.2	10.7	0.7
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	6,005	7,023	17.0	15,137	17,639	16.5	5.6	6.1
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	4,829	6,042	25.1	13,249	15,875	19.8	9.4	7.8
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	7,545	7,934	5.2	20,554	21,651	5.3	4.8	5.4
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	4,772	6,368	33.4	16,419	19,354	17.9	9.1	8.1
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	6,090	7,333	20.4	18,195	21,097	16.0	5.3	5.0
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	6,796	8,099	19.2	20,049	21,281	6.1	6.3	4.0
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	6,215	5,853	-5.8	14,567	11,989	-17.7	11.2	15.3
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	5,784	8,984	55.3	14,957	18,846	26.0	4.5	6.2
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	7,672	8,611	12.2	19,617	16,563	-15.6	3.4	6.7
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	4,359	4,900	12.4	17,060	16,477	-3.4	9.9	15.8
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	5,575	6,684	19.9	17,235	17,190	-0.3	6.8	7.4
SURF CITY BOROUGH	6,067	7,553	24.5	18,840	16,979	-9.9	14.0	5.2
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	5,409	6,056	12.0	15,182	14,861	-2.1	5.7	14.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Ocean County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	3,326	20,275	17,710	14,232	7,589	8,393	27,687	99,212
LESS THAN $2,500	269	501	272	179	85	115	324	1,745
$2,500 TO $4,999	276	796	362	270	129	293	999	3,125
$5,000 TO $7,499	278	698	621	413	250	453	3,299	6,012
$7,500 TO $9,999	366	890	686	540	380	757	4,623	8,244
$10,000 TO $12,49	427	1,372	886	751	546	789	4,559	9,330
$12,500 TO $14,99	405	1,306	845	720	549	701	3,406	7,932
$15,000 TO $17,49	401	2,045	1,272	877	670	890	2,722	8,877
$17,500 TO $19,99	257	2,271	1,536	1,062	685	723	1,756	8,350
$20,000 TO $22,49	191	2,444	1,746	1,178	638	610	1,451	8,258
$22,500 TO $24,99	137	1,942	1,536	1,024	607	600	1,205	7,051
$25,000 TO $27,49	85	1,633	1,839	998	561	523	837	6,476
$27,500 TO $29,99	55	1,224	1,243	861	403	328	525	4,639
$30,000 TO $34,99	101	1,630	1,885	1,674	682	540	729	7,241
$35,000 TO $39,99	35	787	1,323	1,256	476	362	421	4,660
$40,000 TO $49,99	32	511	992	1,308	549	318	471	4,181
$50,000 TO $74,99	5	157	481	893	237	257	245	2,275
$75,000 OR MORE	6	68	183	228	142	74	115	816
MEDIAN	$12,790	$20,264	$23,521	$25,256	$21,961	$18,134	$12,529	$18,800

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Ocean County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	17,595	8.5
1979	27,613	8.1

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	5,176	16.1
1979	4,605	6.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing Characteristics and Trends

Ocean County's total housing stock is comprised of 173,532 units. Of the total, 139,979 units are year-round with the remainder being seasonal units. Single-family detached homes accounts for the majority of the housing stock with 103,043 units. Single-family attached ranks second with 11,057 units.

The total housing stock in Ocean County increased by 57 percent over the last decade. Several municipalities exhibited large increases in their housing stock, with Barnegat Township and Manchester Township leading the way with over three hundred percent growth rates.

While the total number of year-round units increased 74.8 percent from 1970 to 1980, the number of single-family, attached units increased by 727.3 percent. Condominium construction accounted for this sharp increase in single-family, attached units. In 1980 there were 11,001 condominiums in Ocean County, leading all other New Jersey countis in the number of condominiums. In 1980, Ocean County's condominium stock accounted for nearly 22 percent of the State total. A significant potion of the new concominiums are located in barrier island communities and are used as seasonal homes.

As would be expected in a major resort area, ocean front municipalities had the highest vacancy rates. This is a reflection of the large number of seasonal units in these municipalities. Bay front communities displayed a considerable lower vacancy rate and landlocked communities showed insignificant vacancy rates.

In 1980, the median value of the owner occupied housing units in Ocean County was $48,300, which was well below the State median value of $61,400. From 1970 to 1980 housing values in 16 municipalities appreciated by more than 200 percent and housing values in the remaining municipalities appreciated by more than 100 percent.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS		%	YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
OCEAN COUNTY	110,311	173,532	57.3	79,732	139,979	14.3	8.3
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	745	3,409	357.6	607	3,302	7.9	14.6
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	660	1,084	64.2	413	338	52.1	23.4
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	862	935	8.5	540	565	24.6	7.8
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	1,980	2,379	20.2	858	914	33.1	16.8
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	1,633	2,678	64.0	1,543	2,585	7.4	4.2
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	3,929	11,698	197.7	3,425	10,119	27.1	5.0
BRICK TOWNSHIP	14,134	22,025	55.8	11,403	20,753	6.9	6.8
DOVER TOWNSHIP	22,138	30,132	36.1	15,168	23,898	8.9	7.2
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	459	468	2.0	323	395	10.2	8.4
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	859	1,194	39.0	285	260	57.9	35.8
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	658	719	9.3	615	615	24.2	6.3
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	5,217	8,156	56.3	5,150	8,087	6.7	4.1
LACEY TOWNSHIP	3,611	6,513	80.4	1,943	5,303	13.9	3.7
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	815	1,050	28.8	809	1,044	4.2	14.5
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	9,449	15,335	62.3	9,413	15,276	5.2	5.2
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	2,485	2,954	18.9	749	1,118	20.0	18.1
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	2,926	4,958	69.4	1,281	3,782	10.4	16.8
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	6,625	7,836	18.3	2,704	2,598	55.9	40.6
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	3,360	14,612	334.9	3,343	14,539	8.6	4.6
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	429	460	7.2	127	415	3.1	55.7
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	1,820	2,260	24.2	1,258	1,794	29.8	16.8
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	966	997	3.2	559	580	31.5	3.4
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	628	790	25.8	548	694	8.8	5.2
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	1,362	1,657	21.7	1,353	1,648	5.0	5.1
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	6,283	7,253	15.4	5,828	7,013	6.9	6.4
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	2,684	3,101	15.5	2,089	2,301	17.7	5.8
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	2,447	2,728	11.5	547	950	9.0	12.4
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	2,009	2,651	32.0	984	1,125	42.7	30.3
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	1,517	1,781	17.4	433	701	4.2	13.3
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	1,062	1,096	3.2	1,059	1,090	4.9	4.4
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	3,178	6,597	107.6	1,842	4,201	30.3	9.8
SURF CITY BOROUGH	2,067	2,350	13.7	1,224	806	64.7	12.0
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	1,314	1,676	27.5	1,309	1,169	46.0	16.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
OCEAN COUNTY	54,761	106,408	68.7	76.0	18,471	48,300	161.5
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	463	2,516	76.3	76.2	12,355	43,000	248.0
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	177	223	42.9	66.0	22,237	79,000	255.3
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	307	399	56.9	70.6	33,382	97,000	190.6
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	456	575	53.1	62.9	21,103	72,100	241.7
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	1,198	2,203	77.6	85.2	16,927	44,000	159.9
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	2,023	8,830	59.1	87.3	15,518	44,900	189.3
BRICK TOWNSHIP	9,185	15,657	80.5	75.4	18,542	49,700	168.0
DOVER TOWNSHIP	11,274	18,474	74.3	77.3	19,682	53,400	171.3
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	247	311	76.5	78.7	9,737	35,400	263.6
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	106	130	37.2	50.0	22,174	89,400	303.2
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	369	476	60.0	77.4	15,431	49,100	218.2
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	4,062	6,436	78.9	79.6	20,941	55,600	165.5
LACEY TOWNSHIP	1,472	4,626	75.8	87.2	16,740	47,700	185.0
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	357	522	44.1	50.0	12,876	32,200	150.1
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	5,698	9,985	60.5	65.4	18,252	51,100	180.0
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	476	682	63.6	60.9	24,356	73,800	203.0
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	1,043	2,773	81.4	73.3	14,046	42,900	205.4
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	1,069	1,303	39.5	50.2	23,349	79,400	240.1
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	2,769	13,381	82.8	92.0	14,016	43,700	211.8
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	110	170	86.6	41.0	50,000	170,300	240.6
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	815	1,368	64.8	76.3	16,096	43,900	172.7
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	304	395	54.4	68.1	14,604	37,600	157.5
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	447	570	81.6	82.1	20,869	54,200	159.7
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	751	1,135	55.5	68.9	13,807	44,200	220.1
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	4,354	5,117	74.7	73.0	18,992	49,900	162.7
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	1,199	1,272	57.4	55.3	22,775	61,900	171.8
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	335	354	61.2	37.3	17,984	49,000	172.5
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	430	520	43.7	46.2	20,993	68,800	227.7
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	353	480	81.5	68.5	18,459	66,300	259.2
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	853	892	80.5	81.8	14,382	34,300	138.5
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	1,109	3,345	60.2	79.6	14,336	45,200	215.3
SURF CITY BOROUGH	371	543	30.3	67.4	19,797	67,900	243.0
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	579	745	44.2	63.7	11,852	34,100	187.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
OCEAN COUNTY	13,601	21,896	17.1	15.5	117	246	111.0
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	96	304	15.8	9.2	67	282	323.0
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	21	36	5.1	10.7	100	257	157.0
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	100	122	18.5	21.6	123	302	145.2
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	118	185	13.8	20.2	88	212	142.0
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	231	274	15.0	10.6	107	256	139.0
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	474	784	13.8	7.7	113	243	114.3
BRICK TOWNSHIP	1,426	3,273	12.5	15.8	128	261	103.4
DOVER TOWNSHIP	2,543	3,701	16.8	15.5	130	253	94.1
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	43	51	13.3	12.9	72	183	153.1
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	14	37	4.9	14.2	107	250	134.4
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	97	100	15.8	16.3	99	239	142.2
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	742	1,320	14.4	16.3	120	253	111.4
LACEY TOWNSHIP	201	481	10.3	9.1	107	260	142.8
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	418	371	51.7	35.5	108	225	108.6
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	3,223	4,504	34.2	29.5	117	232	98.7
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	123	234	16.4	20.9	116	249	115.0
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	105	372	8.2	9.8	87	266	207.4
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	123	240	4.5	9.2	97	230	136.6
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	288	482	8.6	3.3	90	173	93.1
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	13	14	10.2	3.4		317	
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	68	124	5.4	6.9	72	245	241.4
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	79	165	14.1	28.4	101	219	117.3
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	53	88	9.7	12.7	116	260	125.0
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	534	429	39.5	26.0	89	200	124.7
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	1,071	1,444	18.4	20.6	122	268	119.8
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	521	895	24.9	38.9	114	263	131.2
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	163	478	29.8	50.3	97	232	138.7
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	134	264	13.6	23.5	115	226	96.9
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	62	128	14.3	18.3	92	209	128.3
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	154	150	14.5	13.8	118	263	120.2
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	174	444	9.4	10.6	80	250	210.9
SURF CITY BOROUGH	61	166	5.0	20.6	128	220	71.6
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	128	236	9.8	20.2	72	227	214.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Ocean County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	80,460	140,642	74.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	64,001	103,043	61.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,384	11,450	727.3
2 UNITS	4,534	6,032	33.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,846	5,426	41.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,549	11,057	99.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,146	3,634	217.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	68,362	128,304	87.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	53,989	94,258	74.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,338	10,878	713.0
2 UNITS	3,360	5,075	51.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,439	4,971	44.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,090	9,726	91.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,146	3,396	196.3
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	54,761	106,405	94.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	47,604	85,960	80.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,154	9,849	753.5
2 UNITS	1,771	2,743	54.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,373	3,203	35.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	818	1,576	92.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,041	3,074	195.3
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	13,601	21,899	61.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	6,385	8,298	30.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	184	1,029	459.2
2 UNITS	1,589	2,332	46.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,066	1,768	65.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	4,272	8,150	90.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	105	322	206.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	13,233	100.0	21,282	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,952	29.9	4,455	20.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,883	14.2	2,398	11.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,229	16.8	4,154	19.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,678	27.8	8,519	40.0
NOT COMPUTED	1,491	11.3	1,756	8.3
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,094	100.0	4,150	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	59	1.2	52	1.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	154	3.0	96	2.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	694	13.6	111	2.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,294	64.7	3,373	81.3
NOT COMPUTED	893	17.5	518	12.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,228	100.0	5,537	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,505	28.8	164	3.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,502	28.7	188	3.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,459	27.9	831	15.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	384	7.3	3,875	70.0
NOT COMPUTED	378	7.2	479	8.7
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,991	100.0	4,432	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,561	78.4	425	9.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	207	10.4	697	15.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	76	3.8	1,889	42.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	1,083	24.4
NOT COMPUTED	147	7.4	338	7.6
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	920	100.0	7,163	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	827	89.9	3,814	53.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	20	2.2	1,417	19.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	1,323	18.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	188	2.6
NOT COMPUTED	73	7.9	421	5.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	68,362	128,304
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	64,876	125,690
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,929	2,129
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	557	485
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	67,272	127,727
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.4	99.6
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	63,903	125,167
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.5	99.6
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,863	2,103
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	98.8
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	506	457
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	90.8	94.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living togetner, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psycnological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for specified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected montnly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.